

**YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING:** 1993  
**YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:** 1996  
**TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:** \$3,310,000

## DISEASE BURDEN

### Breast Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 579 Hawaii women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	17.5	26.0
White	19.9	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	16.2	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	60	56
1996	-	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### In 1999, an estimated...

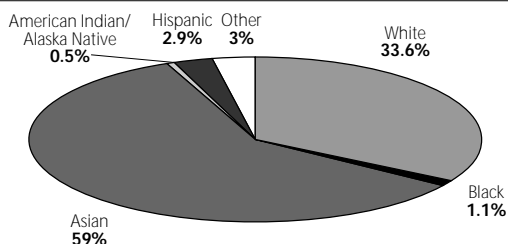
- 100 Hawaii women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 500 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

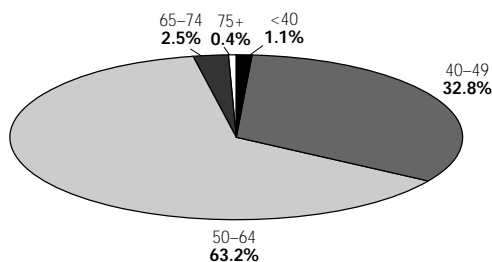
## CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

### Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Hawaii Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



**Number of Mammograms** 828

given through the Hawaii program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

### Cervical Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 71 Hawaii women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.0	2.8
White	1.9	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	79*	79*
1996	-	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

\* Within the previous 2 years

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- - \*Hawaii women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.†
- - \*new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

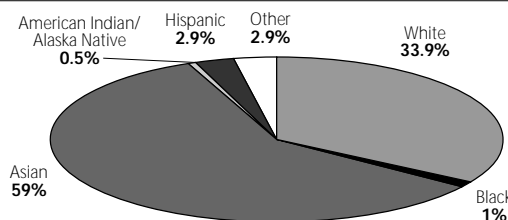
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

\*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

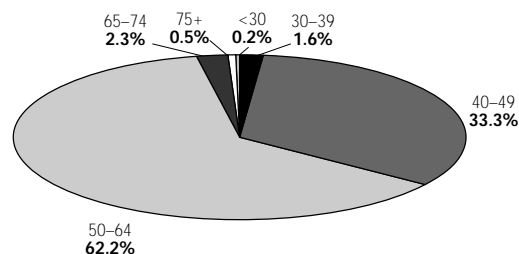
†1998 data

### Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Hawaii Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



**Number of Pap tests** 875

given through the Hawaii program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

## STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy
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### 1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 40 or older.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: health fairs and newspaper messages
- Local efforts: taxi and newspaper messages

### 1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN HAWAII

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	10	76	1	8	85
Women age 40–64	11	80	2	6	88

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

### CONTACT

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### HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Hawaii's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1993. Three years later, in 1996, Hawaii developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$3,310,000 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 579 Hawaii women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 17.5 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The percent of Hawaii women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 60 percent in 1992 to 76 percent in 1995. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 500 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 100 deaths from breast cancer in Hawaii women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Hawaii's program provided 828 mammograms.

Seventy-one women in Hawaii died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1995, 86 percent of Hawaii women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 79 percent of the state's women over age 18 reported having had a Pap test in the previous two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 50 or fewer new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Hawaii women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Hawaii's program provided 875 Pap tests.

While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 10 percent of Hawaii women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Hawaii had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for either a mammogram or a Pap test. Hawaii's public education and outreach efforts include health fairs, newspaper messages, and taxi placards.